CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL AFFAIRS GUIDE

on

ITALIAN POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

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PREFACE

This Guide is written for the Allied civil affair officials in Italy who supervise the postal and telecommunications services. The Guide includes:

1. A survey of postal and electrical communications facilities, which will show the communications officers roughly the pre-war capacity and type of traffic handled. The location of the principal facilities is shown on the two accompanying maps.
2. An outline, with tables, of the administrative hierarchy of Italian communications. It is presumed that this administrative structure will be largely retained, but under Allied supervision.
3. A list of administrative problems and decisions likely to face the civil affairs officials.

It should be noted that the Posts & Telegraphs Administration handles certain auxiliary functions not performed by the United States or British postal systems. The extent and complexity of these functions, especially the banking activities, would make it undesirable to transfer them to a department not familiar with them. Since the fiscal and communications functions are not usually supervised by the same section in the Allied civil affairs organization, some special arrangement should be made whereby a fiscal expert is attached to the civil affairs communications staff, or special liaison is established between the communications and fiscal affairs staffs.

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I. Introductory Survey

A. Postal Service

Postal Service in Italy is under the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs, a part of the Ministry of Communications. Postal and telegraph services are closely connected, generally occupying the same local office buildings and often using the same personnel. In addition to the usual postal services, the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs manages a postal savings plan and a checking accounts plan, sells interest-bearing bonds, receives certain tax payments, handles payments for the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare, sells revenue stamps and documentary (legal) paper, and performs services for local courts.

In 1939 there were 11,000 postal offices of all kinds in Italy, including 1202 collection stations. In 1937 the following statistics were released as to Postal Services.

1. Letters handled

Ordinary	2,394,500,000
Franked	103,200,000
Registered	81,300,000
Insured	14,300,000
Total	2,593,300,000

2. Parcel Post

Total dispatched	13,443,000
Sent to colonies and abroad	264,000
Received from colonies and abroad	522,000
Transit through Italy	139,000

3. Air Mail. Air mail figures for 1936 were reported as follows:

510.3 tons of mail

197.4 tons of newspaper

4. Postal Banking. Although more recent figures as to Postal Banking are not available, the following statistics were released in 1931.

Number of Operations		Amount in Thousands Lire
Deposits	9,792,000	7,776,836
Payments	1,537,000	7,726,411
Number of Depositors	85,171	
Credit of Depositors		401,433
Interest Accruing		5,837

Business was greatest in compartimenti of Lazio, Veneto, Piedmont, Lombardy, Apulia, Emilia, Liguria, Sicily.

Italian mail service is relatively rapid, except within cities, where delays are frequent. Special agencies are often licensed to handle local mail and these provide distinctly better service than can be obtained from the regular post office.

B. Telegraph

1. Ownership and Operation. The telegraph system in Italy is almost wholly government owned and operated. In June 1938, over ninety percent of the 41,000 miles of land lines in Italy were state operated

The chief exception to the government monopoly has been the government-sponsored company Ital-Cable Servizi Cablografica Radio Telegrafica e Radio Elettrica Societa. The land lines of the company are long-trunk circuits to facilitate its radio and submarine cable operations.

In cities and towns the local post office is generally also the telegraph office, and houses the transmitters, receivers, and repeaters. Many railroad stations are also telegraph bureaus.

2. Extent of the System. (See Map) The number of offices in Italy in 1940 was as follows:

Posts and Telegraph Administration	10,067
Railroads	2,029
Public Companies	15

Length of lines in miles: 41,565.

Almost every commune has telegraph facilities, although most offices are open only for limited periods and have only primitive Morse equipment. Provincial capitals distribute messages to the local offices. There has been little recent extension of telegraph lines; expansion has taken the form of adding new circuits on existing telephone and telegraph poles, as required. In recent years much overhead wiring has been supplanted by underground circuits. Use of the telephone-cable network has improved long-distance telegraphy. Where telegraph service is not on the telephone cable, the aerial telegraph lines between cities are likely to follow the roads and railways. Where interurban telephone lines are aerial, telegraph lines commonly share their poles.

3. Equipment. Much equipment is imported, although Pirelli and other Italian companies also produce some telegraphic materials. Imports of equipment have been mainly from Germany, with Sweden a poor second.

a. Transmitters and Receivers. Morse equipment is used extensively on minor circuits, Hughes and Baudot on important lines. Distribution of machines in Italy and Sicily was as follows in 1934:

Morse:	12,941 (1932 figure)	Siemens	3 (none reported in 1940)
Hughes	917	Teletype:	24 (146 in 1940)
Wheatstone	224	Gandini-type storage batteries	9967
Baudot duplex & multiple	318	Tudor-type storage batteries	2565

b. Teletypes. Government offices have teletypes. Italian railroads have been installing Morkrum-Kleinsmidt machines. Some Creeds are used.

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C. Telephone.

1. Ownership and Operation (See Map). Telephone service is divided between the state network of long-distance lines (Azienda di Stato per i Servizi Telefonici) and the five concessionaire companies operating in five separate zones. A few much smaller companies exist, and the War, Marine, and Air Ministries have some lines of their own. A list of the five companies and the compartimenti which make up their zones follows:

Company	Zone	Compartimenti
STIPEL (Società Telefonica Interregionale Piemontese e Lombardia)	I	Piedmonte Lombardia
TELVE (Società Telefonica delle Venezie)	II	Veneto Venezia Giulia e Zara Venezia Tridentina
TIMO (Società Telefonica Italia Media Orientale)	III	Emilia Marche Abruzzi e Molise Most of Umbria Parts of Lazio and Lombardia
TETI (Società Telefonica Tirrena)	IV	Liguria Toscania Sardegna Part of Lazio
SET (Società Esercizi Telefonici)	V	Sicilia Calabria Lucania Campania Apulia

2. Extent of System. A modern network of underground telephone cables connects most of the provincial capitals and is capable of transmitting a large volume of calls. Aerial lines radiate from the provincial centers to smaller towns and villages.

Urban networks are less developed than the interurban system. About three-fourths of the communes have at least one telephone, but many of these are available only in a public booth or government office. The following statistics give a summary of development:

a. State Interurban Network. (Dec. 31, 1938)

No. of Circuits	Length of Circuits	Circuits in Cable	
		No.	Length
973	169,000 miles	693	159,000 miles

b. Interurban Networks of the five Operating Companies. A report on the interurban network of the five companies, dated December 31, 1937, gives the following figures:

	U'gr'd Cables (Miles)	Aerial Cables and Wires (Miles)	Total Length of Line (Miles)	Number of interurban stations
Stipel	440	3,109	3,549	436
Telv	24	2,574	2,598	316
Timo	165	2,737	2,902	229
Teti	252	3,689	3,941	338
Set	-	2,126	2,126	748
Totals	881	14,235	15,116	2,067

c. Urban Circuits of the Five Operating Companies. The urban circuits of the five companies are as follows:

	LINES	CIRCUITS					
	Length overhead lines (Miles)	U'gr'd cable (Miles)	Aerial Cables	Aerial Wires	Extension Circuits Cables	Extension Circuits Wires	Total length of circuits (Total of columns 2-6)
Stipel	3,704	140,294	46,237	10,694	3,301	7,023	207,549
Telve	1,4[illegible]	31,637	12,63[illegible]	4,470	726	3,892	53,409
Timo	5,420	20,131	15,992	12,401	559	4,767	43,350
Teti	2,470	141,625	37,142	5,313	3,733	5,5[illegible]	193,313
Set	1,343	54,658	24,352	3,560	-	1,7[illegible]	84,369
Total	14,364	388,345	136,907	26,438	8,319	22,931	532,990

	Exchanges Automatic	Exchanges Manual	Total	Subscribers Automatic	Subscribers Manual	Total
Stipel	225	1,338	1,563	131,686	17,394	149,080
Telve	150	708	858	24,057	15,198	39,255
Timo	42	886	928	23,481	19,384	42,865
Teti	334	307	641	132,912	1,619	134,531
Set	35	96	131	53,176	6,207	59,383
Total	786	3,335	4,121	365,312	59,802	425,114

Some idea of the relative distribution of telephones can be gained from the following tables.

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Distribution of Telephone Facilities by Commune and Compartimento, 1940.

Compartimenti	No. of Communes	Communes with Telephones	Percent of Communes with Telephones	Number of Telephones, 1938	Population, 1936
Abruzzi e Molise	423	277	65.5	6,270	1,600,631
Calabria	395	202	51.1	5,016	1,771,651
Campania	476	263	55.3	43,425	3,698,695
Emilia	337	326	96.7	38,133	3,339,058
Lazio	352	223	63.4	121,591	2,647,088
Liguria	219	154	70.3	45,792	1,466,915
Lombardia	1,389	1,298	93.4	147,384	5,836,342
Lucania	123	47	38.2	805	543,262
Marche	230	209	90.9	8,673	1,278,071
Piedmonte	1,066	845	79.3	59,793	3,506,134
Apulia	244	178	73.	11,999	2,637,022
Sardegna	275	80	29.1	4,963	1,034,206
Sicilia	353	217	61.5	14,934	4,000,078
Toscana	276	234	84.8	39,669	2,974,439
Umbria	88	88	100	4,922	725,918
Veneto	740	643	86.9	32,776	4,287,306
Venezia Giulia e Zara	129	108	83.7	18,414	977,257
Venezia Tridentina	219	133	83.6	7,395	669,029
Total			76.	611,254	42,993,602

The following table shows the number of telephones in those Italian cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Telephones Per 100 inhabitants, as of December 31, 1937.

	1936 Population	Telephones Total Tele-phones	Telephones Per 100 inhabi-tants		1936 Population	Telephones Total Tele-phones	Telephones Per 100 inhabi-tants
Rome	1,155,782	111,784	3.96	Bari	196,747	4,037	1.95
Milan	1,115,343	97,392	8.27	Messina	192,051	3,496	1.74
Naples	865,913	29,911	2.29	Verona	153,708	3,905	2.35
Turin	629,115	40,474	6.02	Padua	138,709	4,540	3.05
Genoa	634,646	34,434	5.33	Taranto	117,722	1,282	0.36
Palermo	411,879	9,994	2.35	Legnorn	124,963	4,122	3.11
Florence	322,535	19,506	5.67	Brescia	123,332	3,795	2.39
Bologna	269,687	14,011	4.55	Reggio di Calabria	119,804	1,313	1.09
Venice	264,027	8,223	3.13				
Trieste	248,379	12,270	4.51	Cagliari	106,649	2,250	1.91
Catania	244,972	5,679	2.29	La Spezia	106,119	2,351	2.44
				Ferrara	119,265	2,980	2.43
				Modena	96,337	2,674	2.58

3. Equipment.

Although much of the equipment used in Italy is made under foreign patents, this production has been carried on in Italy to an increasing extent by companies which have leased the patents. In 1936 the Fascist federation of electrical communication companies claimed that 80 percent of all materials needed for public electrical communication was domestically produced. The largest imports of recent years have been primarily from the German Siemens-Halske firm, secondarily the Swedish L.M. Ericsson Company. The largest Italian manufactories of equipment is Pirelli.

Distribution of Equipment throughout Italy in 1942 was:

	Percent
Siemens-Halske	68.2
Ericsson	13.3
Standard	8.3
Autelco	4.2
Various others	1.0

Poles: Wood often imported from Yugoslavia and Austria.

Repeater stations: Siemens-Halske and Standard are used.

Cable equipment: Societa Italiana Reti Telefoniche Interurbane, Milan (SIRTI) and its associates Pirelli (Milan); Teneschi,(Turin); Soc. An. Conduttori Elettrici Affini Torino (CEAT); International Standard Electric Corporation; and Siemens-Halske make all the land-cable equipment used by the Azienda.

D. Submarine cables.

1. Operation. The state operates most national cable circuits; the state-controlled Ital-Cable company operates long international circuits connecting Italy with Spain and South America.

2. Extent. (See Map). There are telegraph cables linking the Italian Peninsula with Yugoslavia, Albania, Kerkyra (Corfu), and Zakynthos (Zante) to the east, with Sicily, Corsica, Malta, France, Spain, and South America to the west. The cable to Sardinia is a telephone cable, as are several across the Strait of Messina.

In 1939, the total length of state-operated submarine telegraph cables was 4,785 miles; in 1937 submarine cables operated by Ital-Cable totalled 13,530 miles in length. A great many cables have been cut recently, however.

E. Radio. (See Map.)

1. Broadcasting. Broadcasting in Italy is under the control of the Ministry of Popular Culture, which operates through a public corporation called Ente Italiano per le Audizioni Radiofoniche (EIAR). EIAR operates 26 main broadcasting stations with power from 1 kw. to 100 kw. There are 19 smaller stations which re-broadcast the programs of the larger stations. There are also four short-wave broadcasting stations.

In 1941 there were estimated to be 1,500,000 receiving sets in Italy or 35 per 1000 inhabitants. However, group listening, in town squares, clubs, schools, and other public places is more common in Italy than in America.

In peacetime, much radio equipment, both for transmitting and receiving, was made in Italy.

2. Point-to-Point Communications. Commercial radio telegraphic and telephonic stations were operated in peacetime by the state and by the Italo-Radio company. There were also some stations belonging to the Army, Navy, and Air Ministry. The railway administration operated stations in Rome, Palermo, and Cagliari for administrative communications.

Fixed-Point Stations. Fixed-point stations (some of which can operate on several simultaneous frequencies) were operated in 1939 by the following agencies:

Administration of Posts & Telegraphs	16
Railways Administration	3
War Ministry	18
Ministry of the Marine	16
Air Ministry	8
Ital-Cable (Italo-Radio)	2
Total	63

These figures are probably subject to considerable error, because of recent military installations.

3. Communication with Ships. (See Map.) Before the war a number of stations operated by the Ministry of Communications and the Navy provided communication with ships, including direction-finder and beacon services, meteorological bulletins, and the handling of distress signals. Probably some of these installations have been removed, and others put to new uses. Twenty-one coastal stations existed before the war, the most important of which was Radio Coltano, near Pisa. There were five maritime radio beacons, and a direction-finder (Sottomarina IRM, at Venice).

4. Communication with Aircraft. Communication with aircraft is maintained at most airports: 21 stations were listed before the war, most of them with direction-finder facilities. More recent reports list 37 additions to the list. Six navigational and nine approach-marker radio beacons were listed before the war.

II. Organization and Operation of Postal, Telegraph, Telephone, and Radio Systems.

All postal and telecommunications services in pre-war Italy were under state control. The government operated some facilities itself and regulated the concessionaire companies which operated the others. Certain additional facilities were operated by the armed forces and were not available for public use.

All non-military communications services (exclusive of broadcasting, which was supervised by the Ministry of Popular Culture) were operated or supervised by the Ministry of Communications.

A. Organization of the Ministry of Communications.

The Ministero delle Comunicazioni (see Fig. 1) is responsible for the administration and coordination of all communications and transportation systems. Its head is the Minister, who is a member of the cabinet. One of the three Under-secretaries of State in the Ministry exercises nominal supervision over the postal and communications services. The real administrator of the communications system, however, is the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Certain matters of policy are decided by an Administrative Council (Consiglio di Amministrazione), over which the Minister of Communications (or, in his absence, the Undersecretary of State for P. T. & T.) presides. The other members of this council are the following: the Director-General of P. & T., two

Fig. 1

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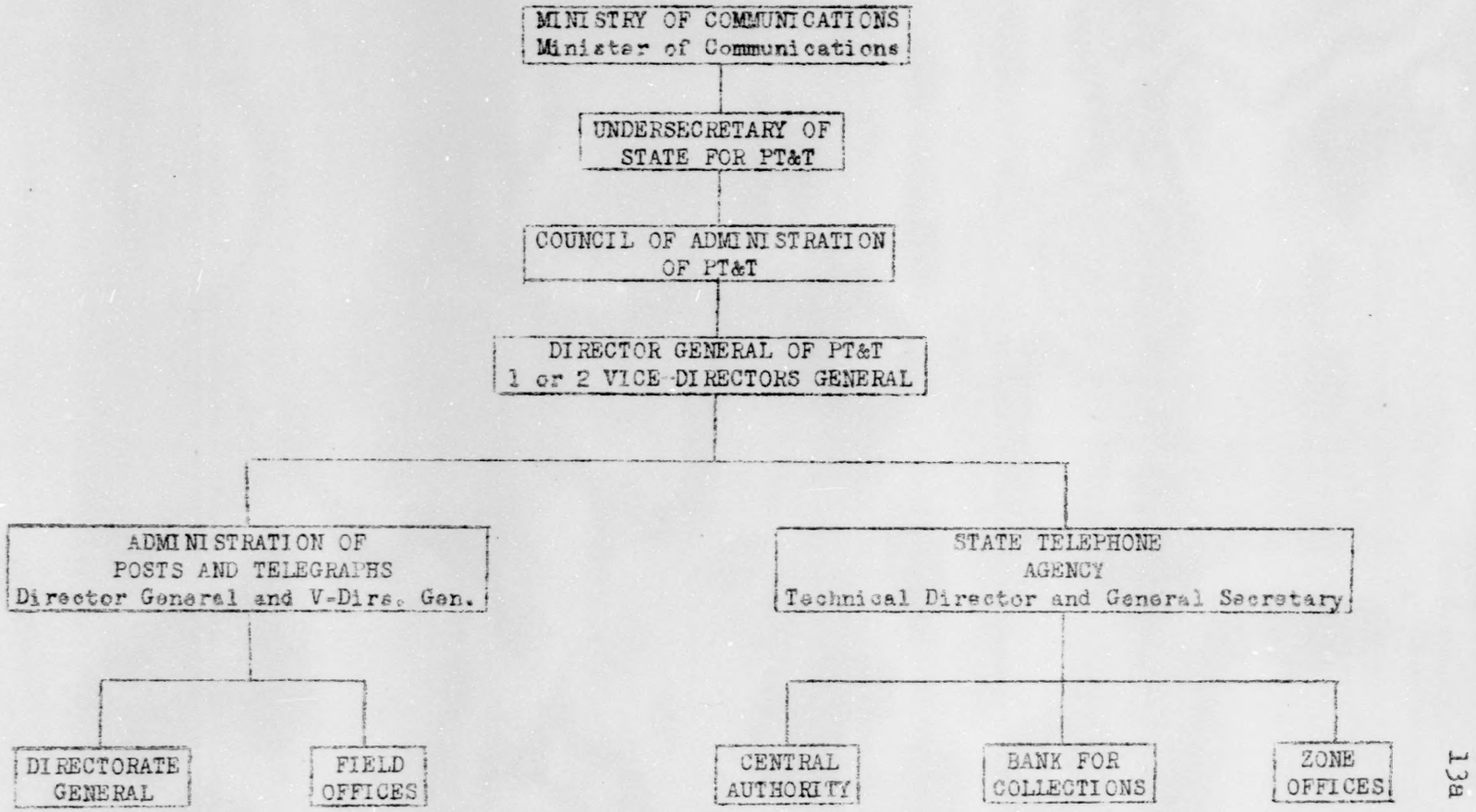
ITALIAN POSTAL, TELEGRAPH,
AND TELEPHONE SERVICES:
CHART OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION



officials of the P. & T. and telephone agencies, a Counsellor of State, a representative of the Attorney General, two officials of the Ministry of Finance, and two citizens chosen for technical and administrative ability. The Council meets weekly and discusses such matters as rates, terms of concessions to private firms, the budget, publicity, major contracts, and litigation. It is served by a permanent secretariat under the Directorate-General. Execution of the Council's decisions is the responsibility of the Director-General.

In 1940 a committee under the Ministry of Communications was appointed to co-ordinate and control all electrical communications. Its members have been appointed from various military, political, and administrative bodies.

In July 1943, the operating employees of the Ministry and of the concessionaire companies under its supervision, were militarized: put into uniform, assigned military rank, and subjected to military rules of discipline.

As shown in Figure 1, the two main divisions of the administrative structure, under the Director-General and two Vice-Directors General, are the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs and the State Telephone Agency.

B. Administration of Posts and Telegraphs. Postal and telegraphic services throughout Italy are in the hands of the Amministrazione delle poste e dei telegrafi. Its central office in Rome is properly termed the Direzione Generale. The organization is highly centralized, but there is an office in each

province to coordinate and direct the thousands of local offices.

Although telegraphic services are less extensive than those provided in the United States, the postal services are much more extensive. Twenty-eight activities are listed, including several banking, legal, and administrative (for other state agencies) services. These are discussed in Section III below.

Postal and telegraph services are financially self-supporting; no state subsidy is required. Revenues from savings accounts and checking accounts and from the sale of postal savings bonds and other non-communications services contribute to the income of the Amministrazione.

The Amministrazione is composed of the following bodies (see Fig. 2):

1. Directorate General.

a. General Secretariat. This office provides a secretariat for the Consiglio di amministrazione, a secretariat for the Consiglio di disciplina, and the intra-office telephone, telegraph, mail and messenger services for the Direzione Generale.

b. Technical and Control Units.

i. Reale Istituto sperimentale comunicazioni, Sezione P. T. & T. (Experimental Institute for Communications, P. T. & T. Section.) The Istituto is primarily the research body for the communications and transportation systems, but it has also acquired certain supervisory functions. The P. T. & T. Section's functions include introduction of new technical processes, training of personnel, preparation and modification of regulations, establishment of standards for equipment, and supervision of shops and warehouses. Its General Technical

Fig. 2

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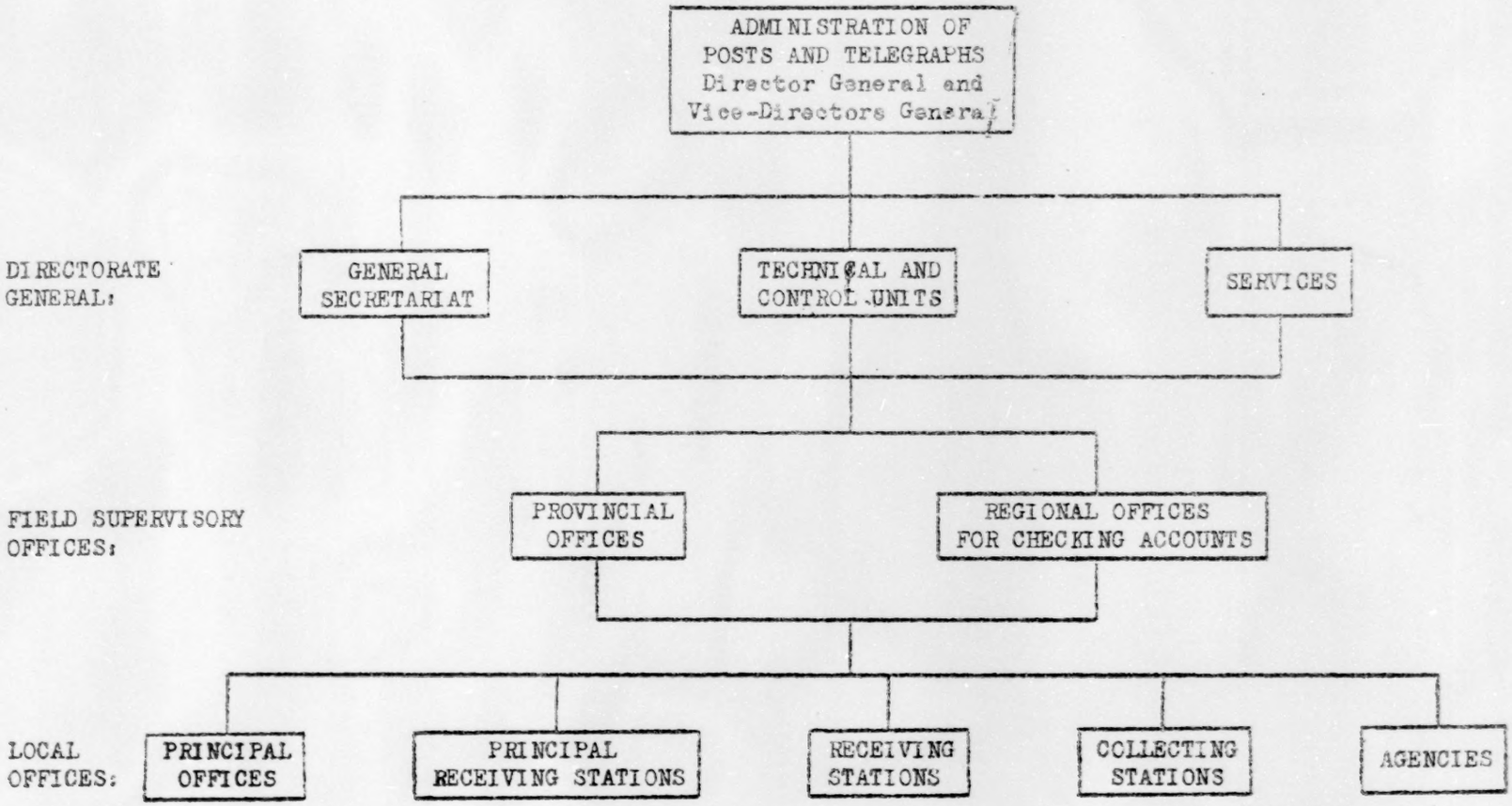
ITALIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES:
CHART OF ORGANIZATION



Inspectorate has a supervisory authority over the construction and maintenance work of the circoli (see above), although these are directly regulated by the provincial offices.

ii. Inspectorate General for Telegraphs and Radiotelegraphs. All telegraph and radio-telegraph services in Italy are subject to the rates and regulations set by this body. The Inspectorate supervises the local telegraph offices largely through the provincial offices. It deals directly with the radiotelegraph concessionaires.

iii. Central Fiscal Offices (Ragionerie centrale). These offices perform the usual budgeting, accounting, and auditing functions.

c. Services (Servizi). Each of the six central services is integrated around one type of function. Each consists of a secretariat/and one or more divisions.

i. Servizio I. Administrative Inspections. This non-technical inspectorate checks up on efficiency, observance of regulations, discipline (of non-civil servants only), and corruption. Its scope includes both government agencies and concessionaires. The emphasis is non-political.

ii. Servizio II. Administrative functions: personnel (promotions, transfers, discipline), buildings, statistics and publications. Executes decisions of Council of Discipline (see above).

iii. Servizio III. Central supervision of receiving stations, agencies, and rural service. Direct supervision is

exercised by the provincial offices.

iv. Servizio IV. Supervision of transportation and handling of mail and packages (includes arrangements with contracting carriers); printing and sale of stamps and bonds; office materials.

v. Servizio V. Money orders; movement of funds.

vi. Servizio VI. Postal savings; interest-bearing postal bonds; checking accounts (conti correnti). This office supervises 16 special regional offices which, in place of the provincial offices, handle conti correnti.

2. Provincial Offices (Direzione provinciali). There are three classes of provincial offices, classified according to size or volume of business. They are located in the provincial capitals (capoluogi). They do not deal directly with the public but establish, supervise, and control the local offices in their respective provinces.

Each of the direzione provinciali has an business office (ufficio di casse) which pays personnel, transfers money forwarded from local offices to the provincial office of the state treasury, and is responsible for the accounts of all local offices.

Provincial offices also handle supplies and equipment. They exercise technical supervision over local offices, and each has its crew (circolo) for construction and maintenance. These circoli, though under Posts and Telegraphs Administration, work on state-owned telephone lines and installations as well as on the telegraph system. The provincial P. & T. offices appear to be independent of the regular provincial governments. Provincial governments have, of course, always had the power to

intervene in matters affecting the security of the state, but they have very rarely exercised it.

3. Regional Checking Account Offices (Uffici dei Conti). These offices, 16 in number, supervise the local offices and keep records in matters involving the checking accounts (conti correnti). The direzione provinciali have nothing to do with these offices or with conti correnti.

4. Local offices. Except in very small communities where no telegraph service is available, a single office in each town handles both telegraph and postal services. Railroad stations also usually provide public telegraph services. Postage stamps can be purchased at post offices and in the state tobacconist shops.

Local offices are of the following five types:

a. Uffici principali. (Principal offices) These are main offices in large or important cities, responsible to the provincial offices. They provide twenty-four hour telegraph service, postal service at least from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., and postal and telegraph delivery service. Directors of the offices are regular civil servants; their employees are drawn from the auxiliary civil service rolls. Offices on trains (ambulanti) and on ships (natanti) are classified, for personnel and administrative purposes, as uffici principali.

b. Ricevitorie principali. These offices provide less complete service than the uffici principali, but are important because of their volume of business or for other reasons.

Supervision of ricevitorie in large cities (known as succursali) is exercised by the uffici principali in those cities rather than by the provincial offices. Ricevitori, who are the heads of the ricevitorie, are not under civil service; they operate their offices under concessions or leases under state regulation. They are, however, chosen by competitive examination and are entitled to numerous benefits as government employees. There are usually some regular civil servants (operators, mail-carriers, etc.) employed in these offices.

c. Ricevitorie. These are similar to ricevitorie principali, but of less importance.

d. Collettorie. These offices perform limited services in small towns. Each is immediately subordinate to an ufficio principale, ricevitoria, or (occasionally) to an agenzia. The personnel are non-civil service but are entitled to social security benefits.

e. Agenzie. These are operated by agents, who have very limited, specific responsibilities in either postal or telegraph work, usually in very small towns. The agents are private individuals who receive small commissions as compensation for their work.

5. Leases and Concessions.

The state contracts with private persons and firms for the performance of many of its postal and telegraph services. Among functions thus performed are manufacture of uniforms, special delivery of mail, and transportation of mail between post offices within the same city or between cities. Agenzie,

collettorie, and ricevitorie are operated by lessees or concessionaires.

The distinction between lessees and concessionaires is in the degree of their responsibility to the public: concessionaires take full responsibility (in court, if necessary) for their actions, while lessees are under the direct control of the state and hence are not responsible for their actions.

C. Telephone System (See Fig. 3)

The operation of all local services, and of interurban service within each of the five telephone zones into which Italy is divided has been conceded by the government to five financially independent concessionaire companies (listed in Section I-C). Interurban lines between zones and the trunk telephone cables, are operated by the Azienda di Stato per i servizi telefonici (State Telephone Agency), which in addition supervises the operations of the five companies.

The Azienda is headed by a Technical Director, who is subordinate to the Director General of the Posts and Telegraphs Administration (see Section II-A). It is made up of a Central Authority (Direzione) and a bank for collections, in Rome, and five zone offices.

1. Central Authority. The Azienda is organized as follows:

a. General Secretariat. This department, under a General Secretary (who performs the Technical Director's functions in his absence), includes the secretariat or records section, the legal section, and the budget and supplies section. It also handles special personnel and other problems assigned by the Technical Director.

b. Technical Department. This department supervises the construction and maintenance of state-owned equipment and lines and examines the adequacy of concessionaire equipment and services. Its staff includes engineers of the Genio civile

Fig. 3

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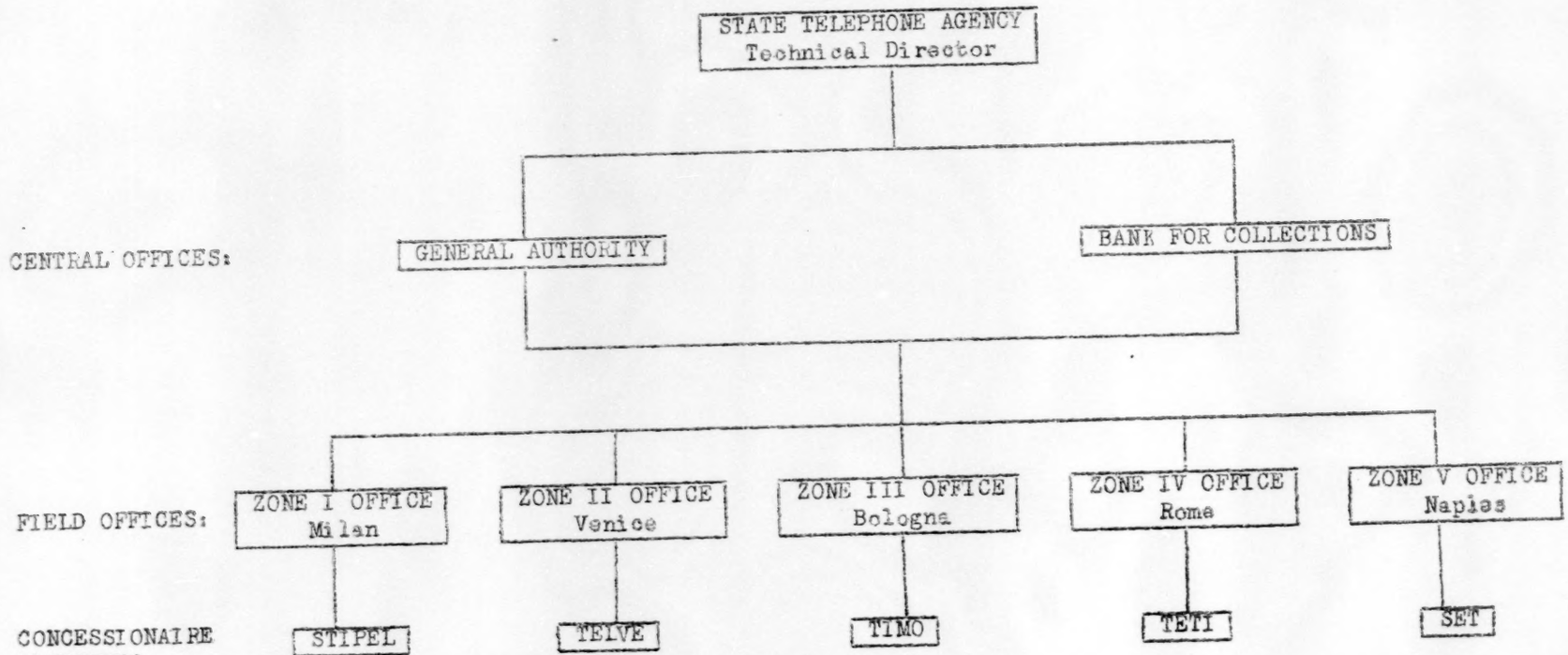
ITALIAN TELEPHONE SYSTEM
CHART OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES



(Civil Engineers Corps).

c. Administrative Department. This department oversees the administrative and fiscal operations of the state and concessionaire systems.

d. Auditing and Accounting Department. This department is headed by the Chief Accountant, whose appointment must be approved by the Ministry of Finance. The accounting and auditing functions of the telephone service were at one time performed by that Ministry, and the department presumably still is governed by procedures of that Ministry and prepares reports for its examination.

2. Bank for Collections. The exact relationship of this unit to the rest of the agency is not clear, but it apparently receives money collected from subscribers and pay-stations by state and concessionaire collecting offices.

3. Zone Offices. Field offices of the Azienda were established in 1925 at Milan, Venice, and Bologna, Rome, and Naples. According to one source, the Venice and Bologna offices were subsequently abandoned, although it is clear that the division into five zones still exists.

Each zone office is responsible for all telephone service (state and private) in its zone. Each is directed by an Inspector, under whom are several sub-inspectors who maintain offices in the larger cities of the zone.

4. Concessionaire Companies. The names of the companies and the extent of their zones are given in Section I-C. The addresses of their offices follow:

Zone	Concessionaire Company and Address	Azienda Office of Zone
I	STIPEL, Via Confienza 10, Turin	Milan
II	SELVE, San Salvador, Venice	Venice
III	TIMO: Public Offices-Via Goito 13, Bologna Administration Via Bertolo 40, Turin	Bologna
IV	TETI, Via Amedeo 9, Florence	Rome
V	SIT, Piazza Nolana, Naples	Naples

Most of the telephone network had been built by the state prior to 1924. In that year, the urban and intra-regional networks in the five zones were offered at auction to private companies, of which thirteen competed to get the five concessions. The five successful companies are purchasing the establishments and lines built by the state, in twenty installments (1925-45). It is agreed that all five systems will revert to the state in 1970. All equipment installed since 1925 on the concessionaires' network has been at their own expense.

The concessionaires string their own wires on the state-owned telegraph poles. Maintenance of lines, whether private or state-owned, is handled by the PTT Administration's construction and repair crews (circoli). The concessionaires pay for these state services at a fixed rate. In the big cities where the Azienda has its long-distance exchanges, Azienda equipment may be housed in the same building as the concessionaire company's local exchange, but the two exchanges never share the same equipment or personnel.

In addition to regular service to subscribers, the concessionaires own numerous public telephone stations, which are operated by lessees. Some of these stations are attended, but many are merely booths. They may be found in the smallest villages (where there may be no other telephone) as well as in the large cities.

The state reserves the right to conscript the facilities or suspend the operations of the companies in case of national emergency. Telephone services were severely curtailed in zones of military operations during the war, special permission being required for each call, and long distance calls being possible only on approval of the military authorities. In addition, employees both of the state and of the concessionaire systems were militarized on July 30, 1943.

D. Submarine Cables.

The submarine cables linking the numerous Italian islands in the Mediterranean with the Italian mainland and with each other are owned and maintained by the state, operated before the war by Ministry of Communications employees. The long-distance international cables are operated by the concessionaire company formerly known as Italcable (Compagnia Italiana dei Cavi Telegrafici Sottomarini) and since its absorption of Italo-Radio entitled Ital-Cable Servizi Cablografica Radio Telegrafica e Radio Elettrica Società, or Ital-Cable

Ital-Cable operates international cables from Anzio (near Rome) to (a) Malaga, (b) Barcelona, and (c) Lisbon; (d) from Malaga to Horta (Azores), where it connects with cables to the U.S.; (e) from Malaga via the Canaries to South America; (f) from Lisbon to La Panne (Belgium); and (g) an all-Italian cable, Palermo-Cagliari. Of these, (a), (b), (d) and (e) are reliably reported cut.

The principal office and exchange of Ital-Cable are in Rome, and it owns cables and wires connecting the Anzio cable landing and its radio stations (Torrenova and Nettuno) with that office. It also has offices in Catania, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Salsomaggiore, Syracuse, Taormina, Turin, Trieste, and Venice, and the right to establish offices in other cities. It has the right to use state-owned telegraph lines, and on some lines circuits are assigned to it. It may also string its own wires on state-owned poles.

The company is subsidized by the state, which guarantees the use of the cable up to a certain percentage of its capacity. For this reason in peacetime the government not only sent diplomatic and consular messages over Ital-Cable lines, even when this was inconvenient, but also encouraged Italian firms to use those facilities. The government employed the cables to South America extensively for disseminating propaganda to Italian communities on that continent. Maintenance of contact with Italians in South America was one of the prime reasons for laying the cables in the first place.

The company is completely dominated by the state. Its executive personnel have been trusted Fascists; its operating personnel have been selected by P & T technical standards and presumably by civil service political standards. Its rates are set by agreement between the government and the company. The government can inspect all operations and review all messages sent or received.

F. Radio.

The administration of radio facilities is in the hands of several public ministries and private bodies. Some degree of unity, however, is provided by the Ministry of Communications, which collaborates with each of the operating organizations in technical matters and in examining, training, and providing specialized personnel.

1. Broadcasting. The operation of broadcasting stations in Italy is the exclusive right of the concessionaire company EIAR (Ente italiano per le audizioni radiofoniche). This monopoly, granted in 1927, was to last for 25 years.

As with the other means of communication, broadcasting is subject to close regulation by the state. The supervision of the government over the EIAR is in the hands of the Inspector-General of Broadcasting and Television and a Commissione di Vigilanza sul servizio delle radiodiffusioni formerly under the Ministry of Communications but since 1934 under the Ministry of Popular Culture. The state gives the company a fairly free hand in the handling of all non-political programs. Most programs on political topics are provided by the government, which has the use of the radio system for two hours each day and the right to take over all facilities for as long as it desires in any period of emergency. Time must also be allotted for communal government programs. In the few cases where stations desire to carry programs (such as lectures) in which political or economic matters are involved, the scripts have to be submitted in advance to the local (prefectural) authorities.

The Administrative Department (Partizione III) of the State Telephone Agency (Azienda) in the Ministry of communications controls the technical operations of the broadcasting system. It is responsible for recruiting technical personnel, inspecting equipment and related functions. Policy decisions, such as proposals for expansion of broadcasting facilities, are referred to a Committee of Co-ordination within the Administrative Department. The War, Marine, and Interior Ministries are always consulted about the erection of new stations.

EIAR is a corporation capitalized (in 1935) at 25,600,000 L. Its revenues come from the registration fees required of all set-owners, certain special fees required of the larger towns and of various groups, and a sales-tax on all sets and parts. (The registration fees are collected by the P. & T. administration.) A portion of these revenues goes to the state, and of the amount received by the company, a fixed percentage is earmarked for the expansion of broadcasting facilities. The increase in number of private receiving sets resulted in a steady rise in revenues during the pre-war years. Early in the war the EIAR was reported to have a staff consisting of 15 "directors," 1000 workers and technicians, and over 3000 "collaborators," and to possess 29 buildings. Its supervisory committee consists of prominent political and professional leaders; it is divided into sections for programs, administration, technical matters, construction and research, propaganda and development, and publications. (The EIAR publishes the weekly bulletin "Radiocorriere," with an estimated circulation of 175,000). Branch organizations on

a similar pattern are maintained at each of the main broadcasting stations.

The offices of the EIAR, formerly at Via Arsenale 21, Turin, were transferred at the outbreak of war to Via Mentella 5, Rome.

Another organization, the ERR (Ente Radio Rurale), operating under the supervision of the Fascist Party, handles preparation of educational and other programs for the rural population, and has distributed cheap radio sets on the installment plan to schools, local authorities, and Fascist groups in rural districts. It publishes for free distribution, "La Radio Rurale." The ERR is completely subsidized by the state.

The administration of broadcasting facilities by the occupying authorities is primarily a problem of controlling dissemination of information and programs, and as such is discussed in another of these Guides (Italian Propaganda Organization) where information on stations, programs, and the distribution of receiving sets will also be found. The civil affairs officials controlling communications are likely to be concerned with broadcasting activity only to the extent of making sure that trustworthy technical personnel are employed, and of supervising repairs and new installations. The importance of restoring the radio circuits in the telephone network, so that chain broadcasting may be renewed as soon as possible, is emphasized in the Guide mentioned above: chain broadcasting makes possible the centralization of program transmission, and consequently of supervision, in Rome.

2. Point-to-Point Communication

Many of the stations carrying on internal and international communication between fixed points were owned in peacetime by the army, navy, and airforce, and they are assumed to be operated by the personnel of those services. Presumably also the armed forces took over many of the other stations at the outbreak of war. Most of the other stations were state-owned in peacetime and administered under the Direzione generale delle poste e dei telegrafi. The Rome-Torrenova station, used for international and colonial communication, was operated by Ital-Cable, a concessionaire company, under state supervision.

With the probable exception of the stations belonging to the Ministries of War, Marine, and Air, all technical personnel had to be licensed by the Directorate General of P. & T. So far as is known, all employees of state-owned stations were civil servants, but were militarized at the same time as the other P. & T. employees.

"Ital-Cable Servizi Cablografica Radio Telegrafica e Radio Elettrica Societa," the company which operates the Rome-Torrenova and Nettuno stations, is made up of the amalgamated Compagnia Italiana dei Cavi Telegrafici Sottomarini, and Societa Italiana per i Servici Radioelettrici. These two companies, controlling the main international cable and radio communications networks, had long worked in close collaboration, and were united in December 1941. Their offices before the war were at Via Calabria 46-48, Rome. In peacetime their employees were not civil servants; it is probable that their technical personnel were selected by P.&T. licensing examinations. What scrutiny

was made of their political connections is not known. The operations of radio stations were subject to government supervision.

3. Coastal and Ship Stations.

The right to install and operate radio equipment on Italy's passenger and merchant ships was awarded by the State to the Societa Italiana Radio Marittima (with offices at Via Condotti 11, Rome). Operators must pass an examination given by the Directorate General of the Administration of P.&T. International standards were also set, so that Italian operators could work on foreign ships. The shipping company paid the Società on the basis of the number of communications made from the ship.

In recent years all land stations communicating with ships appear to have been operated by the government under either the Ministry of Communications or (in the case of naval facilities) by the Ministry of Marine. Italo-Radio, which formerly operated a few stations, is apparently now restricted to point-to-point communication. At the outbreak of war, the navy took over all maritime stations, and probably manned them with naval personnel.

The most important land station is the Radio Coltano transmitter near Pisa, which works with the nearby receiving station at Nodica. In peacetime it was possible for a person anywhere in Italy to communicate with another aboard a ship at sea. All calls originating in Italy were routed on the regular telephone network to the central telephone exchange in Rome and

thence by a special cable to Radio Coltano. Calls from ships to persons in Italy were picked up by the Nodica receiver and transmitted by special lines to the exchanges at Rome, Pisa, Civorno, Genoa, or Trieste.

4. Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations.

Since the outbreak of war, all airfields in Italy have been under the control of the Air Ministry. Previous to that time a few fields had been privately owned, but subject to all-inclusive Air Ministry regulation. Civilian technical personnel operating radio facilities on the fields or in planes were examined by the P. & T.'s examining board. Whether the civilian operators were all Air Ministry civil service employees or in some cases employed by the concessionaire companies which operated the air-lines, is not clear, but seems to be of little importance. In recent years all personnel has probably been militarized.

F. Producers of Telecommunications Equipment.

Although a considerable amount of telecommunications equipment was imported to pre-war Italy, the local industries were to an increasing extent satisfying the nation's requirements, largely by leasing foreign patents.

The accompanying list of plants in Italy which produced telecommunications equipment may aid the civil affairs official in arranging for repair and replacement of damaged equipment. It does not, of course, take account of possible damage or destruction of the plants.

1. Cables.

Societa Italiana Pirelli, Milan

Soc. An. Ing. V. Tedeschi & C., Turin (SAIVT)

Soc. an. Conduttori Elettrici ed Affini Torino (CEAT) Turin and Leghorn.

Standard Elettrica Italiano, Milan (affiliated with International Standard Electric Corporation, New York

Siemens & Halske (Italian plant in Milan)

These firms form the association known as SIRTI (Societa Italiana Reti Telefoniche Interurbane, Via F. Filzi 17-19, Milano 129), which produced and installed all underground cables for the Italian government. A few smaller firms also produced cables.

2. Other Equipment. The SIRTI companies also produce other types of telecommunications equipment. In addition to them, firms producing or installing equipment are:

Milan

Autelco Mediterranea (S.T.P-S.A)

Brevetti Arturo Perego

FACE (Fabbrica Apparecchiature per Comunicazioni Elettriche)

Fabbrica Italiana Valvole Radio Elettriche (plant at Pavia)

John G eloso (Soc. An. Costruzione Apparecchi Radio ed Elettrici)

Philips Radio (Soc. An. Italiana)

Radio Marelli. Plant at Sesto S. Giovanni

S.A.R (Soc. An Fabbricazione Apparecchi Radiofonici)

SITI (Soc. Industrie Telefoniche Italiane) Branches at Rome, Turin, Naples.

Allocchio & Bacchini. Installs stations.

Rome.

FATME (Fabbrica Apparecchi Telefonici Materiale Elettrico Brevetti Ericsson.

Italiana Marconi. Installation of radio equipment.

Radio Italia. Builds and maintains radio equipment for merchant ships, etc.

SIELTE (Soc. Impianti Elettriche e Telefoniche Sistema Ericsson). Also office in Genoa.

Florence.

IMET (Impianti e Manutenzioni Elettriche e Telefoniche). Absorbed in 1939 by TETI, the concessionaire company (4th Zone).

Leghorn.

Italiana per Conduttori Elettrici Isolati e Prodotti Affini (SICE).

Telephone Book Publishers.

SEAT (Soc. Elenchi Ufficiali degli Abbonati al Telefono). Main offices at Turin; branches at Milan, Bologna, Venice, Naples.

III. Problems of Administration

The communications problems which will face the civil affairs administration fall into two categories: determining which services are to be resumed and how this is to be done, and making sure that Italian personnel administering services and handling equipment is competent, and loyal to the United Nations.

For some time to come, the principal concern of the Allied communications administrators will be to provide efficient communications for the armed forces operating in the area. Many of the important lines and services may temporarily be taken over outright by the Signal Corps and other communications services of the Allied armed forces, but ultimately it will probably be found desirable to restore most of them to civilian hands, in order to release military personnel and to make the system available for the program of relief and rehabilitation. However, there should be no thought of resuming all the services formerly provided by the posts and telegraph system. Where equipment has been damaged, its repair or replacement must depend as much upon the difficulty of producing or importing new equipment as upon the importance of the function involved.

A. Services. Some of the problems which will face the civil affairs officials when they take over supervision of communications services will be the following:

1. Posts and Telegraphs Administration.

a. Restoration of communication services. An abnormally great demand for mail and telecommunication service should be anticipated because of the separation of families and friends, demobilization of Italian armed forces, and related factors. But since transportation, technical equipment and administrative personnel will be inadequate for even normal service, it will be necessary to curtail services rather sharply at the outset.

i. Ordinary mail. Service should be resumed within each city at the earliest possible time, utilizing the personnel and facilities at hand. The local offices, and the provincial offices (which should also be reopened as quickly as possible) will have information as to previous arrangements with lessees, railroads, buses, and other facilities which should be useful in organizing interurban services. Since it is assumed that very limited transportation facilities will be available for some time, notices should be posted announcing that only letters and postal cards will be accepted for mailing--announcements, advertisements, and greetings should be excluded--and urging the populace to limit themselves to essential communications.

ii. Priority mail. Official mail of the Allied and Italian governments, and mail concerning such essential activities as food distribution and construction should be classified and clearly marked at post offices for preferential treatment along the route.

iii. Special Services. Airmail, special delivery, parcel post, insured mail and packages, registered mail, urgent packages, C.O.D., the "pneumatic post" systems of Rome, Milan, and Naples, and other special services involve responsibilities which could not be assumed with assurance for some time. It is suggested that they be suspended, except for priority mail, until the facilities available make their resumption feasible.

It should be remembered, however, that revenue from these services, and from some of the P. & T.'s banking services, are earmarked for the financing of the system and for social insurance benefits for the P. & T. employees, and that if these revenues are discontinued, some adjustment will have to be made.

iv. Telegrams. All private telegrams have been prohibited in Italy since June 1, 1942, excepting urgent telegrams at triple cost. Even the urgent telegrams service will probably have to be suspended for some time, and the restoration of general service will undoubtedly have to await considerable reconstruction of equipment, as well as diminution of military and government requirements.

b. Restoration of Banking and Related Services. Probably the functions of the P. & T. Administration which most closely affect the Italian people are the banking services. It will probably be necessary to resume these immediately to relieve distress and to aid in restoring economic activity. The services to be considered by the civil authorities are the following:

i. Individual savings. Many Italians have deposited their savings in the postal savings bank (cassa di risparmio), or invested them in small-denomination, interest-bearing savings bonds. Otherwise destitute families might be relieved by prompt arrangements for redeeming savings accounts and savings bonds, in conformity with whatever policy may be adopted with regard to the savings bonds as governmental instruments of credit.

ii. Checking accounts. Post and Telegraph offices serve essentially the same purposes as are served in the United States by banks, in handling checking accounts (conti correnti). Merchants, landlords, and middle-class and low-income families deposit current income, collect rents and bills, pay bills, etc., through these accounts. Economic activity would be severely handicapped without this service. Each office keeps its own records of accounts, and centralized records are available in sixteen offices of accounts (Uffici dei conti), each of which serves as a clearing house for numerous local offices. They are responsible to the Ufficio centrale per i conti correnti postali in Servizio VI of the Direzione Generale in Rome, and are independent of the provincial offices of the amministrazione.

iii. Payment of dependency allotments to needy families of men in the armed forces. If other provision for relief is made, the resumption of dependency allotments may not be necessary. Each office will have a list of families eligible for those allotments; since only the poorest families seem to have been eligible, the lists should be of use to whatever new relief agencies are established. It is to be expected that

families accustomed to receiving allotments will look to the post offices for help until new arrangements are announced.

c. Restoration of legal and administrative functions for other agencies. The policy to be followed in regard to these functions of post offices will depend on decisions beyond the scope of this report. They include:

1. Sale of official paper for documentary (legal) use, and of documentary tax stamps.
2. Notarization and registration of legal documents.
3. Receipt of payments for court costs.
4. Receipt of transaction-tax payments for the state.
5. Issuance of social insurance stamps for the Fascist Party's social insurance institutions.
6. Disbursal of payments to creditors of the Royal Navy in communities where no maritime authorities exist.
7. Sale of tickets and payments to winners in the National Lottery in communities where no special bank exists for this purpose.
8. Notifications to traffic violators.
9. Issuance of radio receiving set licenses.
10. Issuance of identification cards.

2. Telephone Services. The extent to which public service would need to be limited will of course depend on security policies, and on the extent of destruction of facilities, as well as on requirements of the armed services and official agencies for telephone service. Unless destruction proves to be widespread and thorough, the existing network should be more than adequate to meet all official needs.

There seems to be no reason why the pre-war division of functions between the Azienda and the five concessionaire companies should not be continued, if the reliability of such key officials as the Technical Director of the Azienda and the Zone inspectors and vice-inspectors is assured.

Close control should also be exercised over the Bank for Collections, and through it over the fiscal affairs of the various local offices and of the concessionaires. Records and reports in each of the four departments of the direzione of the Azienda in Rome should be helpful to Allied officials in connection with problems which arise.

3. Cables. It is presumed that all cable communications will be closely controlled at the Italian termini. Probably their use will be restricted to Allied military needs for some time. Certainly no communication will be permitted between Italy and enemy-held termini.

Repair and operation of cables with termini under Allied military control will present technical problems upon which advice and assistance could be obtained from Cable & Wireless, Ltd., which owns the cables to Malta, and from the Italian government (Amministrazione delle poste e dei telegrafi), which owns the cables to Tripoli and Bengasi. Repair of several cables to neutral termini may not be considered worthwhile, particularly in view of the technical difficulties involved.

4. Radio. The problems of operating the broadcasting system are discussed in the Civil Affairs Guide entitled Italian Propaganda Organization. The civil affairs officials handling communications are likely to be involved in broadcasting administration only in matters involving technical personnel and equipment.

The non-broadcasting radio facilities appear to have all been taken over by the Italian armed forces at the outbreak of the war. As there seems to be no good reason for restoring these facilities at once to their pre-war uses, it is suggested that for the present they be requisitioned for Allied military use, perhaps later to be turned over to the Italian "co-belligerent" forces. It would probably be advisable to remove all radio equipment from Italian fishing craft and any other vessels allowed to operate, except where such equipment is essential to navigation and where its proper use can be assured. If this policy is followed, the civil affairs administrator will not be concerned with their operation once the equipment is turned over to the appropriate military authorities.

If Italians are allowed to operate radio equipment, security measures similar to those applied to the telegraph and telephone systems must be taken.

5. Censorship. Scrutiny of the mails, of telegraph messages, telephone conversations, and radio broadcasting was entrusted under the Fascists to the volunteer Militia of Posts and Telegraphs, and to the secret police. The Militia paid its

own operating expenses from the fines it collected from violators of the regulations. It was also, apparently, the nucleus around which the entire posts and telegraph administration was militarized in 1943.

Details of the methods by which the censorship was applied could probably be learned from employees of the communications services. Although some of the techniques used by militia members might prove useful as Allied security measures, the same personnel should not be employed for the work, since demonstrated attachment to the Fascist regime rather than competence was the primary qualification for membership.

B. Personnel. Nearly all employees of the State Telephone Agency are under civil service. In the P&T Administration, however, only the employees of the Directorate General, the provincial offices, and the uffici principali are civil servants. The personnel operating government-owned radio and cable facilities are under civil service, while the employees of the concessionaire companies are not.

1. Affiliations. Government employees were not represented in any of the syndical federations. Such voice as the postal and telecommunications employees had in the determination of their own living conditions was exerted through the Fascist Association of P T &T workers, a Fascist Party organization to which they had to belong.

Employees of the telecommunications concessionaire companies were not civil servants and probably were not members of

the association. They were represented in the National Federation of Fascist Syndicates for Electrical Communications Employees. This federation is believed also to have included employees of firms producing telecommunications equipment. The employer group in the concessionaire companies was represented in the National Fascist Federation for Electrical Communications.

Those federations were represented in the employers and employees' Confederations for Industry.

2. Reliability of Personnel. Certain positions in the postal and telecommunications services are obviously of such importance in the formulation and administration of policy that the civil affairs administration must see that they are filled by persons whose loyalty to the Allied cause is unquestionable. Complete cooperation will have to exist between Allied authorities and such officials as the Minister of Communications, the members of the Council of Administration of A.T.&T., the Director General of A.T.&T., the Technical Director of the State Telephone Agency, the members of the board of STIA, and the top officials of the telephone companies and Ital-Cable.

The necessities of security may require military supervision or operation of some critically important offices and equipment until the reliability of Italian personnel is proved. In most offices, however, no such precautions will be needed, since it must be assumed that most Italian employees, whether governmental or private, will perform their duties loyally under the new regime.

All government employees of the postal and telecommunications services were members of the Fascist Party's Association of PT & T Workers, but since membership was compulsory it cannot be considered an indication of positive Fascist sentiments. Its leaders, on the other hand, were hand-picked by the Party, and must be considered suspect and not entrusted with duties in which they would have access to military information, or opportunities to disrupt service. Members of the Posts and Telegraphs Militia were chosen for their active Fascist loyalties to perform security and censorship functions, and probably should not be trusted.

3. Social Insurance. The civil service employees in the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs and the State Telephone Agency are entitled to usual civil service benefits with regard to retirement, life insurance, health insurance, etc. The non-civil service employees of PT & T local offices below the level of the uffici principali, on the other hand, are provided for by Istituto di assicurazione e previdenza. Per diem employees of the State Telephone Agency and employees of the telephone concessionaires are protected by the Cassa nazionale per le assicurazione sociali.

All of these social insurance arrangements are financed by contributions from both the employer (the state, for civil servants) and the employee, with employees' contributions roughly proportionate to their incomes. Part of the funds of the Istituto di assicurazione e previdenza, come from certain

postal revenues.

APPENDIX: SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Officials operating in Italy should have no difficulty in supplementing the information contained in this Guide. PTT offices in most of the larger towns, the administrative offices of the government and concessionaire companies, libraries, and other organizations collecting government publications are sure to have the basic sources, as well as materials not available in the United States. The texts of laws and treaties can be found in Gazzetta Ufficiale and the Raccolta Ufficiale delle Leggi e dei Decreti d'Italia. For the postal code, see Codice Postale (1936) and accompanying Commento by F. Cutrona (1938). Technical information can be found in such periodicals as L'Elettrotecnica and the publications of the Ericsson, Marconi, Pirelli, Siemens, Telefunken and other companies. The Directorate General of PTT before the war published a bi-weekly Bolettino, a monthly Rassegna, and an annual Relazione. The State Telephone Agency also published an annual Relazione. The budgets of these organizations might be examined. General economic information on the communications federations, the concessionaire telephone companies, etc., can be found in the reports of these bodies and in such publications as the Banca d'Italia's L'Economia Italia and the Associazione fra le Societa italiane per Azioni's Notizie Statistiche.

Due to its large size, the following document has been filmed in segments. The order of the segments is as follows: left to right, top to bottom.

PROVISIONAL EDITION

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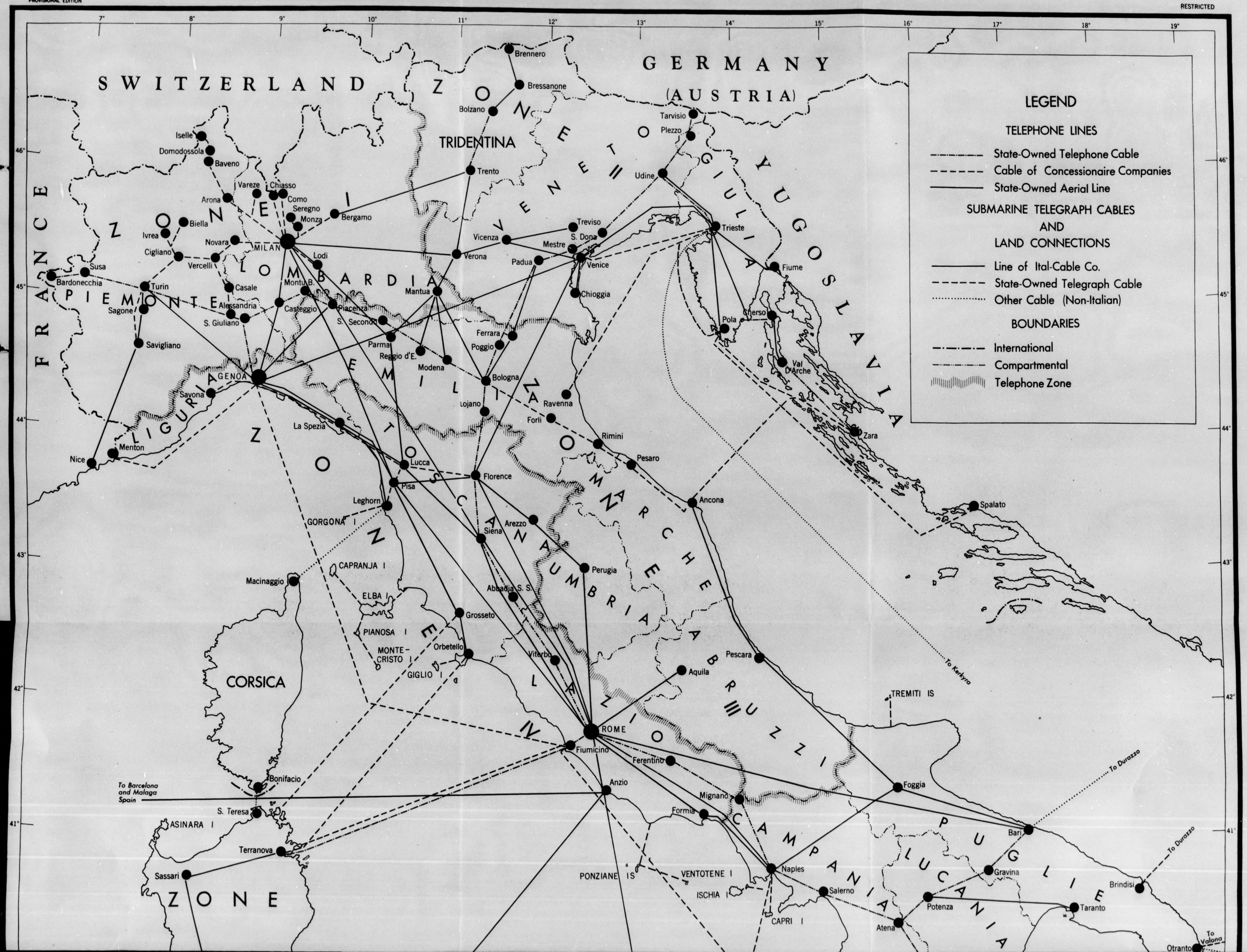

DECLASSIFIED: Unless specifically marked, reports dated through 1945 are declassified.

ITALY
TELEPHONE
AND
CABLE LINES

CORSICA
GIGLIO I
Aquila
TREMITI IS
ROME
Fiumicino
Ferentino
Anzio
Mignano
Formia
Foggia
To Durazzo
Bonifacio
To Barcelona and Malaga Spain
S. Teresa
ASINARA I
Terranova
Sassari
Bari
Gravina
Brindisi
Naples
PONZIANE IS
VENTOTENE I
ISCHIA I
CAPRI I
Salerno
Potenza
Taranto
Atena
Lagonegro
Otranto
To Valona
To Zante
To Kerkyra
Castrovillari
Cosenza
Tiriolo
Vibo Valentia
Palmi
Messina
Milazzo
Mili Marina
Reggio di C.
Taormina
Caltavuturo
Palermo
AEGADES IS
Trapani
Marsala
Mazara
Caltanissetta
Catania
Radusa
Agrigento
Syracuse
Pozzallo
PANTELLARIA I
USTICA I
LIPARI IS
LINDOSA I
LAMPEDUSA I
Valetta
MALTA I
To Tripoli
To Bengasi
To Tripoli

LAZIO
ABRUZZI
CAMPANIA
PUGLIE
LUCANIA
CALABRIE
SARDEGNA
SICILIA
ZONE IV
ZONE V

To: Malaga, Spain
Lisbon, Portugal
La Panne, Belgium
Horta, Azores
Las Palmas, Canary Is.
S. Vincent, C. Verde Is.
and Brazil

0 20 40 60 80 100 MILES
0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETERS

Reliability Code: 00--2B--2

42° 41° 40° 39° 38° 37° 36° 35°
8° 9° 10° 11° 12° 13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18°

MAP NO. 2657
1 NOVEMBER 1943

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LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

PROVISIONAL EDITION

RESTRICTED

ITALY
RADIO FACILITIES

25 0 50 100
MILES
25 0 50 100
KILOMETERS

Reliability Code 00--2B-- 2

8° 10° 12° 14° 16° 18°

46° 44° 42° 40° 38° 36°

SWITZERLAND
GERMANY (AUSTRIA)
FRANCE
YUGOSLAVIA
CORSICA (FR.)
SARDEGNA
ADRIATIC SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
SICILIA

Bolzano
Varese
Novara
Milan
Turin
Villetta Malagnino
Cremona
Piacenza
Boscomantico
Verona
Mestre
Padua
Venice
Mantova
Novi
Genoa
Montemoro
Spezia
San Remo
Bologna
Coltano
Florence
GORGONA
Secche della Meloria
Light Ship
CAPRAJA
Portoferrajo
ELBA
Castiglione del Lago
Perugia
Falcanara Marittima
Ancona
Macerata
Ascoli
Teramo
Pescara
Aquila
Chieti
Montecelio
ROME
Fiumicino
Lido di Roma
Nettuno
Campobasso
Foggia
Benevento
Naples
Bari
Potenza
Brindisi
Taranto
Calopezzatti
Cosenza
Catanzaro
MAD DALENA
ARANCI
Sassari
Oristano
Cagliari
Gorizia
Trieste
Fiume
Pola
Zara
LAGOSTA
PELAGOSA
STROMBOLI
USTICA
FILICUDI
PANARIA
SALINA
LIPARI
ALICUDI
VULCANO
Palermo
Trapani
Messina
Catania
Siracusa
Vittoria
PANTELLERIA
LAMPEDUSA

LEGEND

- BROADCASTING STATION (BC)
- POINT TO POINT STATION (FX)
- AIRPLANE COMMUNICATIONS STATION
  - FA and D/F
  - FA without D/F
  - FA and RB
- COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHIPS SHORE TO SHIP (FC)

One symbol represents one or more stations of a given type in a given location

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